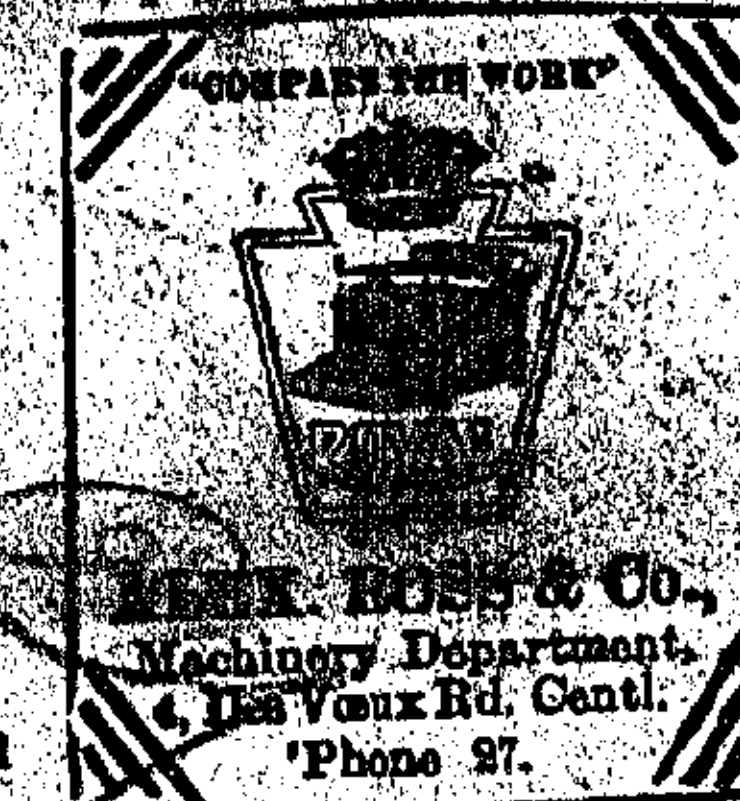


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SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.



No. 18,576.

號六十七百六千八萬一第

日十二月二年午戊

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 1st, 1918.

一拜禮

號一月四年七國民華中

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PORTLAND CEMENT
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In Bags 950 lbs. net.
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1403.

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JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
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We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifle.

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Canon Miribles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

[335]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.20 " to 12.15 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.30 p.m. and 9.45 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" 15 "
3.30 " to 6.00 " "	" 15 "
6.00 " to 8.30 " "	" 10 "
8.30 " to 9.30 " "	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

Extra Car 4-12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alhambra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprode Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
1403

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25		8.56		8.50			
SHEN LU	dep.	7.40	8.06	11.16		8.50	1.30	8.50	8.00
Shun Chai	dep.	10.25		8.20	11.26	9.10	1.37	8.56	8.07
Shing Shui	dep.		8.15	8.37	11.36		1.40	8.40	8.11
Shum Shui	dep.		8.18	8.41	11.50		1.40	8.40	8.11
Tai Po Market	dep.		8.25	8.62	12.04		1.43	8.40	8.11
Tai Po	dep.		8.32	8.69	12.16		1.43	8.40	8.11
Shatin	dep.		8.44	9.12	12.28		1.43	8.40	8.11
Yau Ma Tei	dep.		8.56	9.25	12.38		1.43	8.40	8.11
Hong Kong	dep.		9.05	9.35	12.45	7.00	8.20	7.18	8.45
KOWLOON	arr.	11.00		5.58					

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The Great Home-Entertainer.

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20% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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[20-1]

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UNDERWEAR

If you could but realise market conditions as they are now you would purchase your underwear from

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without delay.

The large selection to be seen there are all dependable, and as to the price,

it is doubtful if we could buy to-day at the figure we ask you to pay.

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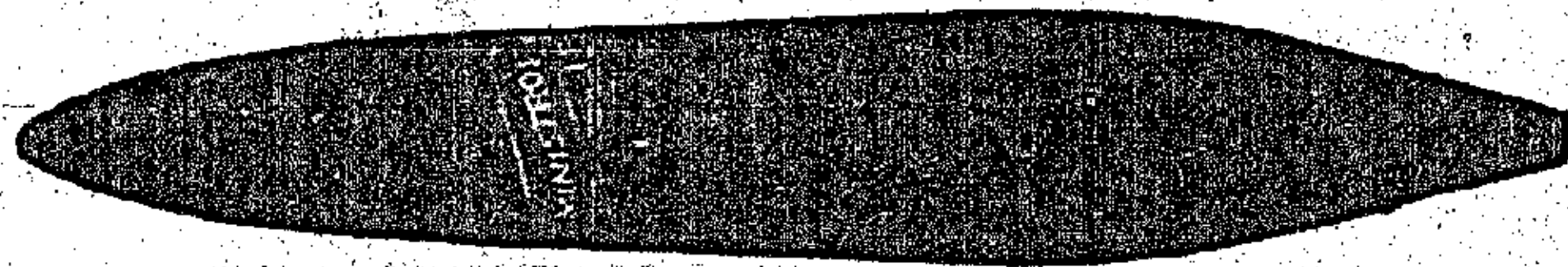
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CIGAR FACTORY.

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MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25.



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box cut, paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[18-1]

GRAND HOTEL, GRAND ANNEX, GRAND STRAND.

SEASON

1918

TSINGTAU
"IDEAL SEA-BATHING"

Commencing

MAY 15th.

T. NAGAO, General Manager.

TWO LAWYERS SUSPENDED.

SENSATION AT THE MIXED COURT, SHANGHAI.

There was a startling development in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on March 25th, in the case concerning the affairs of the *Shun Pao*, in which judgment was given some weeks ago. It appears that the counsel for the defendants sent communication to the Japanese Consul-General in which appeared a phrase to which the Italian Assessor, Mr. Guiseppe Ros, who, with Magistrate Yui, gave judgment in the case, took exception. The counsel for the defendants were consequently summoned to appear before the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon, when Messrs. W. S. Fleming, Earl B. Rose and Matsuka attended.

On taking his seat in the Court, Mr. Ros said he desired to draw counsel's attention to a passage occurring in a letter addressed by counsel to the Japanese Consul-General for circulation among the members of the Consular Body, which read as follows:—"It is unnecessary to comment on the judgment further than to say that it cannot be reconciled with the principles of equity and good conscience that are supposed to govern the administration of justice in the Mixed Court."

The Assessor asked if counsel had anything to say on this subject. Mr. Fleming asked how the Assessor obtained possession of the letter. The Assessor replied that it was a letter sent by counsel for circulation among the members of the Consular Body. In reply to Mr. Fleming's question as to whether it was so circulated the Assessor replied that he was not present to answer questions. It was rather a time for counsel to explain the passage in question.

Mr. Fleming said that the expression which had been used was very well-known both in English and American procedure. The action in question had been one in equity, because the plaintiff was asking for specific performance of the terms of a contract. It was a common phrase used in objecting to a judgment in equity cases.

To say that by a judgment was "contrary to the principles of good conscience" meant that the judgment was not supported by equitable principles, and that was a meaning which was well known to practitioners at law. He did not see how the expression could be found fault with by anyone.

The Assessor replied that he considered this a contempt of Court, and asked Mr. Rose if he had anything to say.

Mr. Rose endorsed what Mr. Fleming had said, and said that no offence to the Court was meant by the use of the phrase. In taking exception to a judgment on appeal the phrase was commonly used.

Mr. Fleming further added that if the Court had any doubt on the matter they could refer to the practitioners of the Court, a number of whom were present. Mr. Matsuka was understood to say that he could not apologize and asked to know by what authority he was called before a Court in which the Japanese Assessor was not sitting. He signed the letter on behalf of Mr. Okada, a Japanese subject.

The Assessor said that as no apology had been tendered he would make the following order:—"That Messrs. Fleming, Rose and Matsuka are suspended from practice before this Court till further orders."

Mr. Fleming asked whether the magistrate concurred with the order which had been read out, and the terms of the magistrate's reply apparently not being clear, Mr. Fleming was still pressing for an answer when the Court rose. *N. C. Daily News.*

FLIGHT AND THE FUTURE.

Brigadier-General J. G. Hearson, D.S.O., R.E., General Officer Commanding the Training Division of the R.F.C., addressing the students of the Aeronautical Section at East London College, said the Air Service had grown beyond the expectation of a large number of people, and it was going to grow in the future beyond the imagination of most people not directly connected with it. This was not only in numbers but in power. Aeroplanes had developed in speed in the last three years from 50 miles to 140 miles an hour, and the power of bombs had increased in the same proportion. Accuracy of machine-gun fire and easy manoeuvring in the air had developed to such an extent that one could not compare the present day with the past of only yesterday, and the development which those connected with the Air Service foresaw in the near future was going to be just as astonishing. Some people thought that "the larger the show" the less important the individual. Never was there so great a fallacy as in the Air Service. The opportunity to an individual in that service of making his way was almost boundless. How had the great pilots of the war made their names? Not by luck, but by sheer hard work, by learning all the details of their profession. The pilot who did not know the details of his work was asking for trouble. He might miss a priceless opportunity in a moment through lack of knowledge, and throw away his life for the same reason. Physical fitness was particularly important to the flying man, because it went hand in hand with fine flying. Flying officers felt new things which infantry and gunnery officers never would be told. They looked on the whole of the battle with a much broader view, and even had conversations with generals! (Laughter.) All this gave them a very interesting life. Infantry and gunnery officers, on the other hand, were in their own little bit of line, and their interests were local as compared with those of their flying comrades. Flying officers while on the ground always lived in comparative luxury behind the lines, and not under shell fire. They always had a good mess and a bed, and generally speaking lived in comfort, and were not in danger except when flying. You have in the Air Service tremendous opportunities for the individual, and my advice to you is to go into the finest and biggest service of the future, and win.

[18-2]

CLAIM FOR WAGES AGAINST MESSRS BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

At H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on March 25th, His Honour Judge Skinner Turner delivered judgment in the case in which W. E. Trofinoff sued Messrs. Butterfield & Swire to recover \$328.66, being wages due for three weeks while he was on leave and one month's wages in lieu of notice.

His Lordship said the claim was divided into two parts, one a claim for wages and the other a claim for damages for wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff was engaged as third engineer on one of the steamers of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., after having had some previous short engagements on other steamers.

When the ship came to Shanghai at the end of December he asked for leave. He was granted three weeks' leave ultimately and told to rejoin his ship when she returned to Shanghai. His Lordship did not think that any point arose on the document granting that leave. The plaintiff claimed for pay for the period of three weeks' leave and he said he understood he was to have it. On the other side it was said that no pay was granted in such leave by the company. The man had only been employed a short time, something like two months, and his application for leave was made on the ground of his wife's illness, and without going into the contradictory evidence on the point, it was admitted by the plaintiff that he was first of all told that he could not have his pay during the leave, and he further admitted that he was told if he did have the leave he would be out of the service of the company, whatever that might mean. The plaintiff had not satisfied him that he was entitled to full pay, and it was more or less unreasonable to suppose he would have got it after such a short period of service. The other part of the claim was for damages for wrongful dismissal. What happened was that when the ship came in the man did not rejoin her on the day she came in. He said that a message was sent him on the following morning and he failed to join the ship before she left. On that he was told he was no longer in the service of the company and he claimed he was entitled to something in the way of damages for being so dismissed. The defence put up was that the man had deserted. There was a considerable conflict of evidence as to what took place, into the details of which His Lordship did not think it necessary to go. But what was admitted was that the morning he failed to rejoin his ship, he was found shortly afterwards in the offices of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire explaining to Mr. McAvin the position he was in and what had happened. It seemed to his Lordship, when the position of the man was remembered, that he was out of work and that he was in a destitute condition at the time, that when he was found before Mr. McAvin at something like 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon following the departure of the ship it was impossible to suggest that he did in fact desert. His Lordship did not want to attempt to define desertion; in fact he did not think it ever had been defined, but, at any rate, whether his conduct might have amounted to absence without leave it clearly did not amount to desertion, which meant a wrongful abandonment from doing his duty. It had not been denied that the plaintiff had been dismissed and the only question, therefore, for his Lordship was to assess the damages. The man was engaged by the month and his Lordship would give judgment for \$187.92.

In response to an application by Mr. Wright, for the plaintiff, his Lordship refused to make any order as to costs, Mr. Platt pointing out that if the defendants had been successful they would have been unable to obtain any costs from the plaintiff.

AN AMAZING RECORD.

Extracts from a letter sent in 1813 by Napoleon's Secretary of State to the King of Prussia—"one of the most caustic and stringent," as the *Spectator* says, "in the whole range of diplomatic correspondence."

"Prussia solicited and concluded an Alliance with France in 1812 because the French armies were nearer than the Russian armies to the Prussian States. Prussia declares in 1813 that she breaks her treaties because the Russian armies are nearer than the French armies to the Prussian States. Posterity will do justice to the consistency of your Cabinet in following its principles."

"In 1792 France, agitated from within by a revolution, attacked from without by a formidable enemy, seemed ready to succumb. Prussia made war on her. Three years afterwards, at the moment when France was triumphing over the Coalition, Prussia abandoned her Allies. The King of Prussia was the first of the Sovereigns opposed to France to recognise the Republic."

When four years had scarcely elapsed, in 1799, France experienced the vicissitudes of war. The Republic was menaced north and south. Fortune had changed; Prussia changed also. But victory again became the friend of France."

"In 1805 Austria armed. She marshalled her armies on the Danube. Prussia did not hesitate for an instant. She armed; she signed the Treaty of Berlin, and the shade of Frederick II. was called upon to witness the eternal hate which she vowed against France. When the Russians lost the battle of Austerlitz, Prussia tore up the Treaty of Berlin, concluded six weeks previously, and entered into new engagements with us."

"Prussia speaks of her desire to reach an established peace on a solid basis. But how is it possible to reckon upon a solid and lasting peace with a Power that believes itself justified when it breaks its engagements according to the promptings of the moment? Prussia will do nothing for Peace. A Power whose treaties are only conditional guarantees is not to be trusted."

SPORT.

CRICKET NOTES.

The Navy have improved their position considerably by the results of their last two matches, and they have done very well to beat the R.E. and the Civil Service. In a mid-week match they accounted easily for the sappers, and, without Commander Gibson, they wiped out their defeat of a fortnight ago against the Civil Servants.

Hamilton, with 6 wickets for 6 runs each, considerably improves his average, but just falls short of top place. The only interest left in the competition is the final deciding match for the shield between the Club and the University. This will be played next Saturday on the Club ground.

To-day on the Club ground, commencing at 11 a.m. officers of the Navy and Army will play the rank and file. The officers' team will be composed of Capt. Gray (Capt.), Major Robertson, Lt. Murray, Lt. McConnel, Lt. Wahl, Lt. Col. Morgan, Paymaster Wright, Capt. Henderson-Smith, Lt. Cooper, Lt. Primrose, and Lt. Dickenson.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Hongkong	17	11	2	4	37
Kowloon	18	11	3	4	37
University	17	11	3	3	36
Civil Service	18	8	2	8	32
Navy	18	9	8	1	28
Craigengower	18	7	9	2	23
R. E.	17	5	9	3	18
C. R. C.	18	5	10	3	18
R. G. A.	17	2	11	4	10
Middlesex	18	3	15	0	9

ROYAL ENGINEERS v. NAVY.

This league match was played at Happy Valley last Thursday, and resulted in a comfortable win for the sailors by 130 runs to 57. For the winners Commander Gibson made a characteristic 60. Corporal Heath came to the front as a bowler of promise, taking seven wickets for 23 runs for the Engineers. This result considerably improves the position of the Navy in the league, and adds to Commander Gibson's already good batting average. Reakes took his fiftieth wicket in the match.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BLACK'S XI. v. McCUBBIN'S XI.

This exhibition match took place on the Club ground on Saturday. As the game was a holiday fixture in aid of charity it is to be regretted that something a little more attractive could not have been arranged. McCubbin's side, which was the Club team, is always well followed and can be relied upon to attract a considerable number of supporters, but the team called Black's eleven was really representative of nothing and very few people cared whether it won or lost. To make matters worse, very few of the players were up to their form, and a dull and interesting game was the result. The attendance was disappointing, except in the stand, which was nearly full, and a good many of those present in the first half left at the interval.

McCubbin's team played in white, and their opponents in red. Mr. Nicholson kicked off for the reds, and before play had been in progress long they attacked, and Townsend struck the horizontal with a powerful drive, the ball bouncing over. After some midfield play the whites came down, and Crocker was called upon to clear. A nice centre from Joseland was not made use of, and another attack by the reds was stopped by Rodger with a good strong kick. Just before the interval, Pasco broke through, and shot at Crocker. The custodian cleared, but with some difficulty, not being able to get rid of the ball for a few seconds. The score-sheet was blank at the interval.

On resuming, the reds left wing went away, but his centre was cleared by McCubbin. Play was very scrappy in this half, more so, if anything, than in the first. The only goal of the match was scored for the reds by Townsend, who beat the custodian with a neat shot. Black stopped a rush from the whites, and Green, obtaining possession, shot over the bar from well out, but there was nothing in the play to produce the slightest thrill. The final whistle sounded with Black's eleven the winners by the only goal scored. Teams:—

McCubbin's XI.—Rodger, Stalker and McCubbin; Rodger, Stewart and Ralston; Gerrard, McTavish, Irvine, Pasco and Crocker. Black's XI.—Crocker, Coaker and Black; White, Smith and Townsend; Joseland, Townsend, Green, Cook and Turner. Referee, Mr. Wright.

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION II.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC. 2. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS. 0.

An enormous crowd watched this match, but policemen kept the field clear and the game could be seen by all. It was expected that the Staff would give the Athletic a very stiff task to win, but, owing to injuries, the soldiers were only able to turn out a weak team, and after the first few minutes it was seen that the Athletic were easily the better eleven. To add to the troubles of the soldiers, one of their players was injured early in the game, and for a large part of the match they were playing with only ten men.

The Chinese were early aggressive, and soon after the kick-off Wain stopped a likely goal at the expense of a corner. The Chinese were frequently pulled up for offside, and as a consequence, lost a good many chances of scoring. From an attack by the Staff, Ellarby and Street got through, but the custodian ran out and cleared. The first goal was the result of some very clever play by the Athletic inside left. After neatly trickling Wain, he eluded Lawrence and took the ball into goal, shooting at about two-yards range. Immediately after the kick-off, the civilians came down again, skillfully avoided the defence, and sent in a shot which made the cross-bar rattle. The leather travelled to the other wing, was sent back again, and eventually put out of danger by Wain. Ellarby had hard lines in just heading over the bar in one of the Staff's offensives. The Athletic was leading by a goal to nil at half-time.

The second half was very similar to the first. Street missed a chance to score, being a little too slow, and the Chinese brought the ball into their opponents' territory again. A fine shot from the right wing was well saved by Stone, but the ball was not got away, and after it had hung around the Army goal for a few minutes, it was neatly netted from the left-wing. The scorer was assisted off the field with a damaged knee, but returned after a short interval. There was no more scoring, the Chinese running out deserving winners by two goals to love. Referee, Mr. Horlop.

DIVISION II. TABLE TO DATE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
88th Co.	14	9	2	0	39	12	21
S. China Ath.	12	9	1	2	31	6	20
R. E. Res.	15	7	2	6	35	19	20
Staff & Depts.	14	6	5	3	19	19	15
St. Joseph's	12	6	5	1	23	14	13
Kowloon	15	5	7	3	20	27	13
87th Co.	14	6	7	1	17	23	13
83rd Co.	16	4	11	1	19	41	9
Middlesex Res.	14	0	12	2	12	50	2

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Royal Engineers v. Navy, Club ground. Kick-off, 5 p.m.

(Unless the R.E. win this match, the Defence Corps will win the league. If the sappers win, they play the Corps for a final decision. The Defence Corps will become champions if the game is a draw.)

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION II.

St. Joseph's College v. 8th Co. R.G.A. Club ground. Kick-off, 5 p.m.

AMERICAN WIRELESS ENCIRCLES GLOBE.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA TO COUNTERACT GERMAN FILSCHOODES.

War propaganda by wireless telegraph in the interests of the Allies is now being spread to remote sections of the world by the United States Government. This is being done, it is said not only to give official war reports publicity, but also to convert highly coloured propaganda emanating from the big German wireless station at Nauen. The America chain of wireless stations is now completed with the opening of communications between Washington and the Philippine Islands, via the Radio Station at Pearl Harbour, Honolulu.

The construction of the Cavite radio tower had been going on for several months past, and communication was established nearly three months ago. Under favourable conditions, it is said, the station can pick up messages nearly 10,000 miles distant. Its regular operating radius, however, is estimated at approximately 4,700 miles.

The American Government news service was established on February 13th, and, working in conjunction with the Atlantic Station, San Diego, Cal., Pearl Harbour, Cavite, Rome, and Lyons, it will completely encircle the globe. It is said also that for some time the American Government has been sending messages from the former German wireless station at Bayville to counteract propaganda of the enemy.

It is said that the big station at Cavite is within "listening" distance of most parts of Europe, and that much of the talk from Nauen is recorded. Except under unusually favourable static conditions, however, the Philippine radio cannot convey news to all the European capitals.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, and
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 and 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 31st day of March, 1918, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 14th day of February, 1918, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 14th day of March, 1918, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, Knight, Chief Justice, on 25th day of April, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, Policy Holder, or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1918.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Company. [1840]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID RASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1918. [24]

NOTICE

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE No. 578 for Twenty-one Shares Nos. 27000 to 27020 inclusive in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. LI MAN HING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
DOB & ELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918. [1823]

NOTICE

THE COMMODORE and OFFICERS of H.M. Navy and Dockyard, having regret that owing to the continued epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever, the Ar Home on Board H.M.S. "TAMAR" on SATURDAY, 6th April, must be cancelled.

[1832]

WANTED

EUROPEAN LADY, Resident or daily, to look after 2 Children of 7 and 8 Years.

Apply Miss GALE,
109, Peak. [1833]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE UNIVERSITY requires the services of a part-time TEACHER of Practical Chemistry for four afternoons weekly, commencing in September next. Applications to be addressed to—
THE REGISTRAR.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918. [1820]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED, AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER.

Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER. [1828]

WANTED

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—
Box No. 100
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1817]

FOR SALE

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different)

1000 Stamps \$ 8.00	2500 Stamps \$ 50.00
1500 " 16.00	3000 " 100.00
1800 " 22.00	4000 " 176.00
2000 " 25.00	

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 1st April, 1918.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [1835]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 1st April, 1918.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [1835]

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, March 29th, to MONDAY, April 1st, both days inclusive.

By Order,

R. HANCOCK,
Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918. [1816]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised FARES between Hongkong, Kowloon and CANTON will come into force on April 1st next:

	Hongkong Currency.	Chinese Currency.
1st Class Single	\$5.00	\$5.35
1st " Return	8.00	8.55
2nd " Single	2.50	2.70
2nd " Return	4.00	4.30
3rd " Single	1.10	1.25
3rd " Return	1.80	1.95

In addition to the above for the convenience of the travelling Public a Special First-Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company Steamers will also be issued.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon-Canton Railway,
British Section.
By Order,
WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Canton-Kowloon Railway,
Chinese Section.
Kowloon, 25th March, 1918. [1818]

MARATHON RACE.

OPEN to all SERVICES UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES SCHOOLS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY.

STATUE SQUARE (Law Courts) to SHAUKIWAN and BACK.

Distance, about 10 miles.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1918.

Starting at 3 P.M.

Prizes according to number of Entries.

Conditions:—Go as you please. No stopping.

Minimum clothing, singlet and shorts.

Entrance fee One Dollar, to be sent with name and rank (if any) to:—

Staff Inspector J. C. WILDIN,
Hongkong Police Reserve Headquarters,
Princes Buildings,
109, Des Vaux Street.

Entries close on SATURDAY, April 6th. [1811]

G. R.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after the 1st April and until further Notice the following ROADS will be CLOSED to all except Pedestrian Traffic:—

From SHAUKIWAN to TAITAM TUK.
From TAITAM TUK to STANLEY.
From STANLEY to REPULSE BAY.

By Order,

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1918. [1827]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

From 1st May next

NO. 1, AIMAI VILLAS, corner of Kimberley and Austin Road, Kowloon, one Six-Roomed House, with separate Bath Rooms and Kitchens.

Apply to—

PATELL & CO.,
King's Buildings, Top Floor.
[1808]

TO LET

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Good Bath-rooms and wide Verandahs to let with Board at Narcissus Bay, Wei-Hai-Wei, from the 1st of June.

Apply—

Mrs. NIVEN,
Maison de Notre Dame,
Rue de France,
Tientsin. [1822]

TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand-Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central. [1808]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1838]

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings

HOUSES on Shamshun, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1818]

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 185, Peak.

Apply—

DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1817]

FOR SALE

"GALESEND" 109, The Peak.

Apply—

C. H. GALE,
P.W.D. [1834]

WANTED

AMERICAN, of modest aspirations, wishes to Sub-Let One or Two ROOMS for OFFICE in central location for a few months.

Box 234.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1808]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"TEERTA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd April at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1918. [1819]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 4th April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard and Douglas on 3rd April, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the shipping agent within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID RASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918. [24]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TEL. 616.

BIRTH

LANG—At 9.30 The Peak, on the 29th March, the wife of A. O. LANG, of a son.

[1839]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

"THE LINE HOLDS."

To-day the Germans are due in Paris, according to the programme of General VON HINDENBURG, but, though they have advanced their line something like thirty miles during the past nine days, they are still fifty miles away from their objective.

The drive along the valley of the Oise has been arrested, and this route to the capital is now barred by French reserves.

Checked in their onrush, the enemy have abandoned the system of marching straight upon their objective and breaking down resistance by overwhelming numbers, and are striking at weak spots in order to force the Allies back as far as possible before being brought to a standstill.

They are pushing on in a series of wedges, straightening their line and widening their salient. Their chief success during the past day or two has been the capture of Montdidier, an important junction on the railway between Amiens and Paris. This involved a retirement of eight miles. While the seriousness of this loss is recognized, there is a disposition to reserve judgment pending the intervention of the Allied reserves.

Fortunately, the stroke was delivered too late to achieve the enemy's object, which was clearly to separate the French and British forces. The junction between the two armies, we are told, will never be broken now, as it is covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

The gravest crisis is considered to be over, and the situation is not causing the slightest anxiety at British Headquarters. Fresh troops and artillery are steadily flowing towards the threatened area, and the initiative which the Germans had at the outset will soon pass to the Allies.

M. CLEMENCEAU predicted on Thursday that the moment was near when the British and French reserves would come into action, and the

battle would then assume a new aspect. Under the direction of General Foch, who played such an important part with his new army at the Battle of the Marne, and later was the chief director of the defence of Ypres and the Yser, the Allied armies, we may feel confident, will strike at the right time and place. It is believed that the Germans cannot long bear the present rate of sacrifice which they are called upon to make for their territorial gains.

The sight of the ground carpeted with corpses is said to be affecting the enemy's new troops. Before the offensive the enemy had 100 divisions in the line on the Franco-British front and 76 in reserve, and it is calculated that they have already thrown into the battle more than the whole of the reserves which they had in France and also denuded certain sectors of the best troops.

It is obvious from the glowing tributes which the German Press is paying to the valour of the British army and the warnings which it is giving to the people of Germany not to expect swift successes that the enemy have encountered a more stubborn resistance than they anticipated and are breaking the news gently.

If they continue their present methods they will find themselves at the critical moment with very diminished reserves in the presence of absolutely intact French armies. It is not without significance that the Berlin newspapers are foreshadowing the early participation of Bulgarian troops in the struggle on the Western Front.

This indicates that Germany is feeling the strain, and does not contemplate any immediate operations on an extensive scale in Macedonia. If the present opposition to the intervention of the Austro-Germans in Russia should develop—and M. TROTSKY's invitation to the French to reorganise the Russian army encourages the belief that it will—Germany may soon have cause to regret the prodigality with which she has poured out the blood of her soldiers in France during the past week.

His Excellency Mons. Boppé, French Minister to Peking, Madame Boppé and children are staying at Government House.

Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Hopper, who commanded the Hazara Mountain Battery at Kowloon a few years ago, has been awarded the D.S.O.

Mr. Reginald Fleming Johnston, at present administering the Government of Weihaiwei, has been appointed a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Iles, R.G.A., who is well-known in Hongkong, where he commanded the Royal Artillery for some time after the outbreak of war, has been awarded the D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Colonel (Temp. Brig.-General) A. A. McHardy, C.M.G., D.S.O. R.A., who was a Staff Officer in the Command when war broke out, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

We regret to learn that 2nd-Lieut. R. D. Lammert, of the Gloucester Regiment, second son of Capt. G. P. Lammert, was reported missing on March 23rd, the day on which the German offensive started.

A burglar entered the show-room of Messrs. Lavors & Clark, 3, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on the night of March 24th, and got away with nearly \$10,000 worth of jewellery, mostly gem-set gold and platinum.

Twenty-seven cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony during the forty-eight hours of March 28th and 29th. No Europeans were attacked. The deaths numbered fifteen. There were also two cases of small-pox, one of which proved fatal.

Colonel (Temp. Surgeon-General) J. M. Irwin, C.B., M.B., who was the Deputy Director of Medical Services in this Station before the outbreak of war, has been placed on the retired list, having attained the age-limit. He has been granted the hon. rank of Surg.-General and made a K.C.M.G.

A correspondent writes:—The Tombola in connection with St. George's Day Celebrations is the collection of prizes which are being given by generous residents for the purpose of promoting the sale of spools. These spools will be on sale from the 15th to the 22nd of April at \$1 each, and a large proportion of them will contain a prize ticket. War Bond tickets are suitable prizes, and some have been given already.

Mr. A. H. Swan, of Shanghai (Secretary for China for the Far Eastern Athletic Games), will present the medals won at Tokyo last year by the Hongkong athletes at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at the close of an exhibition game of Volley Ball between two picked teams at 4 p.m. to-day, on the Association grounds, Bridges Street. The public is invited to attend.

It is notified in the Gazette that the Board of Arbitrators appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lot No. 2309 in Survey District IV, is constituted as follows:—His Honour the Chief Justice (Chairman), Mr. C. H. Gale (appointed by H.E. the Governor) and Mr. Tsang Kam-Lom (nominated by the owner). A meeting of the Board will be held at the Courts of Justice, on Saturday, next at 10 a.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., \$100; Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., \$50; Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Co., Ltd., \$50; Gibb, Livingston & Co., \$50; Standard Oil Co. of New York, \$50; A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., \$50; Mr. A. F. Arculli, \$25; Benjamin & Potts, \$25; British American Tobacco Co., \$25; Cawajee Palankee & Co., \$25; Lane, Crawford & Co., \$25; Mr. N. J. Stabb, \$25; Sir Ellis Kadoorie, \$25; and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., \$25.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [1839]

CANTON, March 31st.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE CAPTURE OF CHOW. Commander Li Lich-kwon, has offered \$10,000 to his troops for the capture of Ko Chow city.

PROPOSED ATTACK ON YAN PING. It is reported that General Lung Chai-kwong has sent a large body of advance guards and over 1,000 bandits, newly recruited from adjacent places, to attack Yan Ping again.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENT. It is said that General Luk has wired to various leaders requesting them to send a representative to his headquarters for military meetings.

HUNAN AFFAIRS. We are informed that Chief Commander Tam Ho-ming has retreated from Changsha. Tam has wired to the Yunnan Tchuin, Tong Kai-yew, requesting him to send reinforcements. It is said that a great deal of ammunition has been sent to Hunan from Canton for the purpose of reattacking Ao Chow and Changsha cities.

THE PEACE OVERTURES. General Luk Wing-ting and other Southern leaders have been asked if they are willing to negotiate peace with the Peking Government. Luk has accordingly invited the other leaders to give their opinions.

PROTECTION OF THE CHINA BANK. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has proposed to take charge of the China Bank. The Tchuin has accordingly sent a body of his guards to prevent it from being seized. A gunboat has also been ordered to anchor in front of the Bank.

A PROPOSED LOAN. It is said that the Local Authorities are proposing to obtain a loan of \$500,000 from a certain foreign firm offering the Telephone Company as security.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.] TUAN CHI-JUI'S RETURN TO THE PREMIERSHIP. The Intelligence Bureau learns from the leading Constitutionalists and high Canton officials that they have been informed by Peking of the reappointment of Tuan Chi-jui as Premier of China. The South-West will regard this action of Peking as a new challenge to another and more determined conflict.

The Peking Government, since the forced and illegal dissolution of the National Assembly, has never been recognized by the South-Western Constitutionalists. Provinces as a proper one; as, according to the Provisional Constitution of the Republic, all Cabinet ministers shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the National Assembly. When a President acts independently of the National Assembly he violates the fundamental law of the land and renders his appointment null and void. The President cannot maintain that there is now no National Assembly in China when he is allowing the rebellious military governor to dictate to him and prevent the regular meeting at Peking of the legislature of the country.

THE SOUTH-WEST AND PEACE OVERTURES. Replying to the suggestion of Military Governor Li Shun, of Kiangsu, given through former Viceroy Tsen Chun-huan, that the South-West should modify its demands because of the recent loss of Yochow, the Constitutionalists leaders state that they are not discouraged by the events, but more determined in the struggle for a constitutional government and a free legislature of the people.

Tan Hao-ming, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Southern Troops in Hunan, reported that on March 27th he ordered offensive operations to retake Yochow.

OPERATION TO LUNG CHI-KWONG. Generals Lu Ying-ting, Chen Pin-chun, Tan Hao-ming and Mu Ying-hsien, in a joint proclamation are urging the followers of Lung Chi-kwong to return to the support of the existing government of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Admiral Lin Pao-yih has also issued a declaration promising the support of the Navy now in Canton against Lung Chi-kwong. He affirms the determination of the independent Navy to support the Constitutional cause.

THE WAR.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON ARRAS.

ENEMY CAPTURE MONTDIDIER.

GERMAN LOSSES CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED AT 200,000.

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS: SEVENTY-FIVE KILLED AND NINETY WOUNDED.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE NEAR EAST.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

LONDON, March 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Apart from local fighting at different points, the enemy to-day did not press his attacks northward of the Somme.

We gained ground at certain places. Heavy hostile attacks developed this morning southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Mezieres and Demuin. Fighting here continues.

Captured documents show that the attack on Thursday astride the Scarpe aimed at the capture of the Vimy Ridge and Arras, and was carried out by at least six divisions in the front line with four assault divisions in support. Despite the force of the attack it made no considerable impression upon our battle position and resulted in a severe enemy defeat.

In heavy fighting further south, between Boly and Serre, which had no greater success, 11 hostile divisions were identified.

ENEMY ATTACKS BREAK DOWN.

LONDON, March 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—North of the Somme there were local actions only.

The enemy's attacks yesterday at Demuin and at Mezieres, south of the Somme, pressed back our troops from the latter village.

We secured a number of prisoners in counter-attacks.

All the enemy's attacks at Demuin broke down after sharp fighting lasting throughout the afternoon.

Our cavalry during the past week fought with great gallantry, both mounted and dismounted, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses in numerous engagements.

SITUATION SATISFACTORY FOR THE ALLIES.

LONDON, March 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The situation to-day is satisfactory for the Allies.

The slowing down of hostilities is probably the lull before a renewed storm.

The enemy is rushing up artillery and reorganising, and when this is completed the conflict will again commence with great intensity.

We are awaiting his next move in the same old spirit of optimism, which has never forsaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the enemy. Our attempt was ultimately abandoned owing to the great strength of the enemy. However, our attacking force actually brought back prisoners.

The loss of this position does not alter the situation materially. Our hold on the Luce Valley is considered satisfactory.

A body of our troops who were enveloped in Roex on March 28th fought the enemy till darkness, then they re-joined the main body through a gap in the enemy line.

It is reported to-day that the Germans are digging in between Thiepval and Laboiselle.

WAR OFFICE REPORT.

LONDON, March 30th.

The War Office announce:—North of the Somme the situation is unchanged. South of the Somme our positions are maintained.

Heavy attacks on the French Front enabled the Germans to gain ground westward of the Avre and southward and south-eastward of Montdidier.

The enemy captured the villages of Aubvillers, Grivesnes, Cantigny, Mesnils, St. George's, Lemouchel and Ayencourt. Heavy fighting is proceeding eastward of the latter place, and the exact situation is unknown.

The weather has broken, and there is heavy rain.

GERMAN LOSSES TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND.

PARIS, March 30th.

A semi-official statement issued to-day contains:—It is anticipated the Allied Command will only take the initiative after the expected new strong German attack in the direction of Amiens has been broken.

The Allies are now in the most favourable condition for carrying on the defensive, and, for assuming the offensive.

The Third and Fifth British Armies have been entirely reconstituted with fresh reserves.

It is conservatively estimated that the German losses total 200,000.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 30th.

A wireless German official report states:—In local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe we broke into the foremost English positions, and captured several thousands of prisoners.

The English continued near and northwards of Albert their fruitless costly counter-attacks.

We again attacked between the Somme and the Avre and drove out the enemy from his old positions and we bravely defended villages in a westerly and north-westerly direction via Warfusse, Abancourt and Pressier.

The French repeatedly counter-attacked violently our new front between Montdidier and Noyon.

Our booty since the beginning of the battle is 70,000 prisoners, 1,100 guns, of which General Hutier captured 40,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

Increased artillery firing, has continued in Lorraine.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 30th.

9.10 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We cleared Avette.

We drove out British-French troops from parts of the foremost positions between the Somme and the Avre.

We captured Beaucourt and Mezieres. French attacks against Montdidier failed.

SOUTH AFRICA'S APPRECIATION.

Cape Town, March 30th.

General Botha has cabled Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—We are watching with the deepest appreciation the strenuous efforts which you and your gallant men are making in this struggle for the liberties of mankind. We earnestly pray that complete success may crown the heroic and noble stand which the sons of freedom are making under your able leadership.

FRENCH FRONT.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS. MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A shell from a German long-range gun fell on a Paris church on Good Friday during the afternoon service. Seventy-five worshippers were killed and 90 wounded, including many women and children.

The dead include the Swiss Councillor of Legation, M. Strohling. The church had already been hit on March 24th during High Mass when several worshippers were wounded.

BATTLE RESUMED WITH RENEWED VIOLENCE.

PARIS, March 30th.

A communiqué states:—The battle was resumed during the night with renewed violence and now rages on a front of 40 kilometres from Morcuil to beyond Lassigny.

Our troops, supported by reserves, which continue to arrive, are offering a determined resistance to powerful assaults.

Our airmen, notwithstanding the bad weather, renewed the attacks on March 27th and 28th, flying in groups and spraying with machine-gun fire and bombs the enemy troops in the battle-line and concentration zones.

Several machines made as many as three sorties in one day. Seventeen thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped in the Noyon, Guiscard, and Ham region. One of our trader squadrons, in the course of numerous contests, brought down 13 machines, seven of which were totally destroyed, and six seriously damaged. Two of the enemy's captive balloons were set on fire.

THE FRENCH RESERVES IN ACTION.

PARIS, March 30th.

Le Temps, commenting on the improved battle outlook, says that the French reserves have undoubtedly intervened.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT CAPTURES AND 5,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 30th.

A Mesopotamia communiqué states:—Pursuing the remnants of the Turkish force, we advanced beyond Ana, 53 miles north-westward of Hit.

The captures prove of great importance, including large depots at Haditha and Ana containing quantities of stores, also many small river-boats.

The prisoners now number 5,000.

BRITISH ADVANCE AND OCCUPY POSITIONS.

LONDON, March 30th.

A Palestine official report states:—Despite stubborn opposition, our operations eastward of the Jordan continued successfully. The Colonial mounted troops destroyed several miles of track on the Hedjaz railway.

We also attacked westward of the Jordan. The left and centre of our line advanced to a maximum depth of two miles on an eight mile front.

We occupied Deirisan, Khumm-el-Ikba and Khumm-el-Bureiti.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

The Admiralty announce that a British destroyer struck a mine and sank on March 27th. Forty-one lives were lost.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SILVER MARKET. MARKET CLOSED.

The silver market is steady, and is closed until Tuesday.

(Continued on Page 6.)

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

The Treasury announce that they intend, as the first convenient opportunity, to obtain legislation to allow the cashing of War Savings Certificates held by any individual owner to be postponed beyond the period of five years until the maturity of the last-dated certificate in his possession, and to provide that any certificate held after maturity during this interval shall increase in value at a flat rate of 1d. a month.

It will, of course, be for the holder to decide whether he wishes to take advantage of this arrangement or prefers to cash each certificate on its maturity.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA'S NEW CABINET.

PEKING, March 30th.

Tuan Chi-jui has formed the following Cabinet:—

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Lu Cheng-hsiang.

Minister of the Interior.—Chien Nan-hsun.

Minister of War.—Tuan Chi-wei.

Minister of the Navy.—Li Kwan-hsiang.

Minister of Education.—Fut Seng-hsiang.

Minister of Justice.—Chu Shen.

Minister of Agriculture.—Tien Wen-lieh.

Minister of Communications, concurrently with Finance.—Tsao Ju-lin.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS INDICATED.

Chang Ching-yao has arrived at Changsha and taken over the Administration of the Province.

It is understood that the Government has instructed Chang not to make any further advance, indicating a temporary suspension of hostilities with a view to re-opening peace negotiations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

NEW YORK, March 30th.

A Tokyo telegram states that the Foreign Minister, Baron Motono, has resigned. Baron Uchida, the ex-Ambassador at Petrograd, is succeeding him.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION. SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED.

SHANGHAI, March 30th.

The North China Daily News correspondent at Harbin reports that it has been decided to form a provisional Siberian Government to continue the original revolution programme and suppress the Red Guards. It is expected that the new Government will ask the friendly Powers for assistance to commence military operations without delay.

JAPAN FRIENDLY TO BOLSHEVICS.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Tokyo reports:—The Premier and Foreign Minister in their statements of policy declare that Japan is friendly to the Bolsheviks and there is no reason for armed intervention.

Baron Uchida has arrived from Petrograd, and has reiterated his faith in the Bolsheviks.

JAPAN DETERMINED TO COPE WITH SITUATION.

LONDON, March 30th.

A message from Tokyo, dated March 28th, states:—In the Upper House, the Premier said that if the German menace developed in the Far East, endangering Japan's well-being or calling for action to protect the Allied common interests, Japan was determined to cope with the situation adequately.

The Premier urged the nation to be prepared for emergencies.

ALSATIANS' ATTEMPT TO DESERT.

A frontier message reports continued attempts of German soldiers to pass the electric wires into Holland.

It appears that some troops from the Russian front had been brought first to the neighbourhood of the Dutch-Belgian frontier, and after a short interval were sent towards the front, their places being taken by other troops from the East.

On Sunday night (wrote *The Times* Austrian Correspondent) a skirmish took place between a few armed Alsatian soldiers, accompanied by Belgian workmen, and the German guards. The Alsatis, who had been on the Russian front throughout the war, were on their way to the Flanders front. When the German guards attempted to oppose their passage the Alsatis opened a rifle fire, killing one and wounding others. In the meantime others were busy cutting the wire, which was presently short-circuited, and caused a blaze. The rifle fire and the blaze attracted the attention of district mounted patrols, who galloped up under their officers, but being met by steady rifle fire from the fugitives, returned to seek assistance. Finally the Alsatis were outnumbered, but in the meantime one Belgian or more reached Holland and safety.

On Monday all the German troops in the vicinity of the frontier were sent forward to the Western front, their places being filled with troops from the East.

"LUSITANIA" WARNING SENT FROM BERLIN.

CODE MESSAGE TO BERNSTORFF SOLVED.

GERMAN EMBASSY'S HYPOCRISY.

That the sinking of the *Lusitania* was directed from Berlin, and that Ambassador von Bernstorff, who expressed such "deep regret" over the torpedoing of the ship, knew before she sailed that it was planned to sink her, is asserted in an article by John R. Rathom, editor of *The Providence Journal*, in the February number of *World's Work*.

In his article, which gives interesting accounts of the methods by which German plotting in America was uncovered in 1915 and 1916, Mr. Rathom gives the following code message which was sent from Naueu, Germany, to the Sayville, L.I., wireless station at 2 a.m. April 22nd, 1915, and caught by the wireless of *The Journal*:—

From Berlin, Foreign Office, to Botschaft, Washington.

689 (44-W) Welt nineteen-fifteen

warne 175 29 1 stop 175 1 2 stop darch

622 - stop 19 7 18 stop LIX 1 3 4 5 d.

Mr. Rathom wrote that the message created considerable interest in the office of *The Journal* because it followed none of the known codes and, in form, was unlike any other message which had been received at Sayville up to that time.

That it was considered important by the Germans was indicated by the fact that in unfavourable static conditions four attempts were made to put it through before Sayville got it.

The message remained undeciphered until someone with a line of information into the German Embassy recalled that on the morning of April 20th Prince Fitzjerald had been searching for a *New York World Almanac*. The first word for the message, "Welt," German for "world," gave an additional clue, taken with the words following "warne," which is German for "warn." On page 175 of the *almanac*, the twenty-ninth line, first word, was *Lusitania*. On page 173, the one word was "passenger."

The next word was "durch," German for "through." Page 622 of the *almanac*, line two, word four, was "press." The next word of the message came from page 19 of the *World Almanac*, which contained the announcement of the death of Joseph Pulitzer, the 18th word of the 7th line on that page being "not." The last four words of the message were taken from an advertisement of a motor which bore the caption "The seal of safety at sea." This was page LIX, of the advertising section, and words 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the line 11 were "voyage across the Atlantic." So that the complete message read:—

"Warn *Lusitania* passengers through Press not voyage across the Atlantic."

The word "Botschaft" is German for "Embassy." This was the direction of the message.

This message was received by von Bernstorff in Washington on April 23rd, the first thing in the morning. The anxiety of the German Ambassador to warn passengers on the *Lusitania* is shown by the circumstances that not until two full days later, on April 25th, did he send to the offices of *The Journal* and *The New York Times* copy for the famous advertisement of the German Embassy, published on the morning of May 1st, the day the *Lusitania* sailed, warning passengers intending to voyage across the Atlantic that Germany and England were at war and that ships flying the English flag were liable to destruction. Mr. Rathom comments on this message as follows:—

"Notice the cleverness of the German Embassy in dating the advertisement April 22nd, 1915, for insertion in the newspapers of May 1st." It was, of course, for the purpose of not disclosing the connection between the code message from Naueu and the advertisement that the date was put back for a week. As printed, the advertisement mentioned no ship by name.

Referring to the published statement emanating from German sources that von Bernstorff regretted the sinking of the *Lusitania*, Mr. Rathom wrote:—

"When word came that the *Lusitania* was sunk and Bernstorff's Press agents reported him as being 'overcome with grief and regret' in a fashionable New York Hotel, he was at that moment actually giving a supper party elsewhere in New York, and during this supper party the destruction of the *Lusitania* was hailed as a glorious triumph for German naval prowess. During the evening von Papen, touching glasses with his chief, made the remark:—'This is the end of the mistress of the seas.' Captain Boy-Ed, who was not at this function, alone among the entire group of embassy officials persisted in declaring that the sinking of the *Lusitania* was a blunder of the worst sort."

GERMAN BANKNOTES RIDICULE FATHERLAND.

The artist who designed paper money of the denomination of 50 pfennigs, which is now being circulated in several rural towns of Prussia, has been arrested at Nieberlahnstein on the charge of holding up the Fatherland to ridicule. His offence lay (according to the *Münchener Post*) in the ornamentation on the margin of the bills. After the money had been in circulation for some time it was discovered that the marginal decorations consisted mostly of drawings of articles of food. Above a picture of a ham the artist inscribed in microscopic letters: "A tender memory and a fond hope." Over a design of three turnips he wrote: "This is how the Germans live."

GERMAN TORTURE FOR PRISONERS.

HEAT AND COLD EXTREMES.

Six British men escaped from the rigours of German prison camps have arrived in England with four or five French men, out of over a score who got away from four different compounds. The rest either failed to negotiate the Rhine or were captured, or gave up the effort through weariness or foot troubles. The returned men tell of a new form of cruelty practised by the Germans upon prisoners who refuse to work in the mines of Westphalia. They are stripped naked and cast into cellars which are heated like a Turkish bath. One of the escaped men, who has suffered the torture, described the cell as so small that he could touch the sides when extended his arms. The walls and roof are of wood, but double, and packed between to exclude air. When the door is closed the only ventilation, a hole about the size of a sixpence, in this hole about the prisoners lie and await their fate. Then, when they are almost fainting, they are taken out, and made to stand or sit in the open, no matter what the weather is, and suffer all the tortures of exposure, to the opposite extreme. If this fails to break their spirit, they are rendered unconscious by a blow over the head with the butt-end of a rifle, carried down the pit, and not allowed to emerge again until they consent to perform the distasteful task allotted to them.

Beatings and solitary confinement on bread and water are common punishments, but the British as a whole are not so badly treated as they were earlier in the war. It is the Russians who suffer the most. They have no parcel supplies from home, and they are dying in hundreds in every camp from starvation, consumption, and diseases due to the lack of food.

MEN WHO RETALIATE. If a German strikes a British soldier, the latter promptly retaliates, and such a whole some respect has this inspired that the "savage" is less and less reported by the German soldiers. The escaped men attribute this indomitable spirit to the fact that the British are the best fed people in Germany. The parcels sent to them from home have kept them in fairly comfortable circumstances, and as their spirits rise so the German descend to zero. To the people of England these six men appeal for ever more to be sent, for it is badly needed. The German population is starving. The want of food is apparent all round, the people's complexions have taken on an unhealthy hue, and they never smile; even a flag hoisted for some victory fails to inspire enthusiasm. The men describe the Germans as very docile, anxious for peace but dull and listless. In their opinion there is no likelihood of any revolt. They are things as they are, and hope for peace on their own terms. To break the men say, is made half of sawdust, and firs are scarce.

The men are all members of the new Army, and had been in Germany over two years. Two belong to Newcastle, and one to Swindon, two are Australians, and one is a Canadian. In a walk from the port of debarkation to the military control office to which they had to report they contrasted the streets of the town with those of Germany. It is good to see smiling faces in the streets, remarked one, and the shops are a treat to those in Germany. You do not seem to have any shortage here. In Germany the shops are very clean, but quite empty. And most of the women work there. No, we think we have come to a land of plenty when we look round."

SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC BURGLARY.

BOYS' MASKS AND LOADED REVOLVERS.

Two youths of 18 figured as prisoners in a charge of burglary at Middlesex Sessions when an extraordinary story of their exploits was told. They were Harold Victor Baron—son of an interned German—and Cyril Henry Mumford, who was described by Mr. Huntly Jenkins as "one of the most extraordinary boys the Bench has ever had to deal with."

Seven charges of burglary at Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Winchmore Hill, and other places were brought against Baron and Mumford, the value of the stolen property being between £200 and £400. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to a year's detention under the Borstal system. As told by Mr. A. Bryan, counsel for the prosecution, and witnesses, the story was an extraordinary one. They were arrested at a house at Crouch End, which they had entered, through a window. They were wearing black silk masks and both had life preservers, daggers, and a bottle of ether. At the police station Mumford tried to "sneak" to the door, and pointing a revolver at a police officer, called "Hands Up." He was disarmed, and the revolver was found to be loaded. Ammunition was found at the homes of both prisoners, and at the house where they slept. They had been using rifles stolen from a volunteer drill hall.

ALL SORTS OF APPLIANCES. Inspector Neil said both boys had a mechanical turn of mind, and their houses were fitted up with all sorts of appliances. Chairman of Sessions:—A scientific school of burglary.

It was further stated that both lads had served an apprenticeship to a well-known firm of photographers. In a cellar at Baron's house 15lb. of explosive powder, gelignite, and a quantity of blasting powder was found, together with some bottles of sulphuric acid, and a quantity of chemical apparatus, as well as chemical phials and test tubes.

The boys were also in possession of a sort of Communistic code, which evidently applied to a gang, and some of the articles were:—

To keep nothing back from the common pool, and to take only that which is allotted to me by the other members.

To sell nothing without the consent of the Chief.

That my share of the proceeds is to be 10 per cent. on all cash and goods from operations in which I participate and nil on all others.

Another clause in the code enjoined members to procure, for personal use, revolver and rifle, ammunition, mask, life preserver, bowie knife, skeleton key, etc.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN RESERVES THROWN BACK.

LONDON, March 29th.
2.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were further strong enemy attacks yesterday afternoon and evening at several points north of the Somme. We maintained our positions and also gained ground in places by successful counter-attacks. We captured prisoners and machine-guns. The enemy's casualties were exceedingly heavy. His frequent attacks, pressed with great determination all day long, only gained for him outpost lines.

After several hours of hand-to-hand fighting, his reserves were then sent forward against our battle positions and everywhere thrown back with great loss. Our machine-guns, artillery and rifle fire did great execution.

South of the Somme there was heavy and continuous fighting until late in the evening. After maintaining the line all day long in face of repeated assaults by superior forces, we withdrew a short distance from our advanced positions.

HEAVY AND BITTER FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 29th.
11.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been heavy fighting all day long along the whole of the British line, from south of the Somme to north-east of Arras, on a battlefield extending 55 miles.

This morning, the enemy, after an intense bombardment covered by a smoke cloud, opened a fresh attack with great strength on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe. He simultaneously delivered a series of powerful attacks all along our line to the south of the Somme.

The enemy, in a new sector of the battle east of Arras, succeeded in forcing his way through the outpost line. There was hard fighting all day long in our battle positions. All the assaults were heavily repulsed.

Fierce fighting is still proceeding south of the Scarpe.

We beat off repeated and determined assaults on Royelles, Moyenne-Ville, Ablainzeville, Bucquoy and Puisieux.

The enemy succeeded in forcing his way into Dornancourt for the second time. Our counter-attack drove him out, killing and taking many prisoners.

We have been fiercely engaged all day long south of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Arvillers, Vroly and Hamel. Some localities frequently changed hands. There has been bitter fighting, but our positions have been substantially maintained.

Heavy fighting continues.

BRITISH AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 29th.
1.40 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Large bodies of our aeroplanes again yesterday carried out low-flying operations.

Our aeroplanes dropped over 30 tons of bombs and fired 250,000 rounds, inflicting severe casualties and delaying the enemy in bringing up troops and ammunition.

In the air fighting, we brought down 24 Germans and drove down seven uncontrolled. We destroyed two balloons.

Nineteen of our machines are missing. It is believed that some have landed in our own lines, but anti-aircraft guns accounted for the greater portion of our casualties.

We continued our night-bombing of Bapaume, Bray and Peronne with the utmost vigour. We dropped over a thousand bombs and fired thousands of rounds at good targets, which were plentiful and easily visible in the moonlight. Our pilots saw bombs bursting in the middle of columns of troops, transport and encampment.

Four of our machines are missing.

RAID ON LUXEMBOURG STATION.

We dropped over a ton of bombs on Sablon station at Metz on March 27th. Good bursts were seen on railway sidings. We successfully raided Luxembourg Station on March 28th. Twenty-one heavy bombs were dropped and several were seen to burst upon objectives. All the machines returned.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 30th.
1.40 p.m.

Reporting on aviation, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—The majority of our aeroplanes attacks have taken place southward of the Somme, where large concentrations of troops are constantly reported. The aeroplanes continued their work till dark, despite rainstorms and low clouds. They fired nearly 250,000 rounds.

There is not much air fighting, considering the number of British machines in the air; but on the battle-front the fire from the ground was again heavy.

We brought down nine Germans and drove down five others uncontrolled.

Five from the ground brought down two.

Twelve of ours are missing.

HEAVY FIGHTING SOUTH OF THE SOMME.

LONDON, March 29th.
9.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau, reporting on the evening situation, states:—We maintained all our positions northward of the Somme, where there were serious attacks during the day.

Heavy fighting took place southward of the Somme. We have been pressed back to a line westward of Hamel, Marcellave and Demuin.

The French line southward of Demuin runs through Mezieres, La Neuville, Sire Bernard, and Gratiabas to just westward of Montdidier.

There has been further heavy fighting to-day on this line. The French counter-offensive between Montdidier and Lassigny continues.

Fresh French troops are arriving.

The French line eastward of Lassigny is unchanged.

A captured German order shows that the objective of the divisions attacking on March 21st near St. Quentin was the Somme near Ham, a distance of 11 miles. The division actually penetrated under three miles.

ENEMY LAUNCHES TWO ATTACKS AGAINST ARRAS.

LONDON, March 29th.
1.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the evening of March 28th, says:—Wintry weather has arrived. There is a break in the east wind, and a sinking glass, threatening snow.

Heavy fighting developed in the morning, the Germans launching two attacks against Arras, one on the north and the other south of the Scarpe. The former quickly died down. The latter assumed serious proportions. By eleven, dense German waves under cover of a tremendous bombardment made some advance. We exacted a terrible price from them, as the valley of the Scarpe from Blangy to Boesux affords a good field for the fire of machine-guns, while batteries posted on the ridges to the north swept all the terrain.

Further south, we have been attacking. Details have not transpired.

THE GERMAN CLAIMS OF CAPTURED ARTILLERY.

Respecting the enemy claims of captured artillery, it transpires that the Germans included all the light artillery mounted in tanks, which were captured. It is noteworthy in this respect that the male tank carries two guns. Thus the claims are heavily discounted.

INVADERS HURLED BACK.

LONDON, March 29th.
5.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, reports:—Yesterday and last night along an extended front the Germans obtained further gains south of the Somme and slight gains east and south-west of Arras, but our gallantly battling troops hurled back the invaders with heavy losses along the greater part of the line. The enemy has continued to make the greatest effort south of the Somme, where the British and French are fighting stubbornly side by side.

Last night's assaults in the extreme northern and southern parts of the battle zone were a continuance of the Germans' scheme to swing their lines out in order to broaden the sharp salient which they have driven in about Albert and thereby possibly enable their attempt to envelope Amiens.

BITTER FIGHTING.

Yesterday's fighting before Arras was very bitter, especially in the region of Telegraph Hill, which is south-east of the city, where swirling masses of defending and attacking troops fought all day at close quarters for possession of this vital elevation.

Latest reports state that we are holding on grimly to this possible gateway to the war-torn city.

The Germans occupied Neuville Visas, south-east of Telegraph Hill, also Orange Hill further north, from which they are continuing their offensive.

ENEMY ADVANCE THROWN BACK.

The conflict was most sanguinary below the Somme. During the afternoon the enemy strongly attacked from Cerisy on the river and gradually pushed forward as far as Marcellave. Our troops bravely and repeatedly threw back the attempted advance along the Arras-Albert road. Latest reports state that our defences there are strongly held.

ATTACKS ON ARRAS FAIL.

LONDON, March 29th.
9.25 p.m.

Telegraphing this evening, Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—The enemy's attacks yesterday on Arras failed, he succeeded only in advancing his line south of the Scarpe to the ruins of the old reserve trenches from which the Germans were ejected a year ago.

North of the river the enemy penetrated Roex and Autre after prolonged fighting, in which an English battalion resisted heroically until surrounded, and the line was withdrawn some hundreds of yards to the vicinity of Baillieux.

Prisoners state the objective was Arras, which must be captured at all costs. The enemy employed "shock" troops specially trained in the attack in this particular region.

There was very severe fighting south of the Scarpe, where the main thrust against Arras occurred. It was for the two spurs Orange Hill and Greenland Hill, which the enemy secured only after successive waves were mowed down. Thereafter the exhausted enemy did not attempt any further advance during the night or this morning.

The intention to try to take Arras is probably not abandoned, but the losses inflicted yesterday are so great that the enemy must bring up still more fresh divisions before the renewal of the experiment.

We repelled this afternoon a strong attack at Aveluy south of Arras. Some Germans got a footing in the village, but were ejected in a brilliant counter-attack.

GERMANS AIMING AT SEPARATION OF ALLIED ARMIES.

LONDON, March 29th.
7.30 a.m.

"The line holds" is the essential fact of the situation, despite a considerable German advance in the south, marked by the capture of Montdidier, and the extension of the attack in the direction of Arras.

The stroke at Montdidier, which is probably aiming at the separation of the Allied armies, is admittedly serious, because the Amiens-Paris Railway is endangered, but the general disposition of experts is to reserve judgment on the ultimate consequences, pending the intervention of Allied reserves. It is considered unlikely that these will be employed merely to prevent the enemy gaining ground which has been going on at such terrific cost.

Correspondents at the Front emphasize that British troops, as a result of fighting in the open, have wholly shaken off the cramped feeling of trench warfare and are beginning to understand that the loss of villages and woods is not necessarily of vital consequence.

GRAVEST CRISIS OVER.

The situation, indeed, is described as not causing the slightest anxiety at British Headquarters, where the gravest crisis is considered over. Fresh troops and artillery are coming up steadily and the Army is growing in confidence as its strength. Troops on large parts of the line have not moved from their positions for days, except to throw back the enemy masses. With the exception of Montdidier, the Germans have gained little, and still there is no sign of an offensive in other sectors.

ENEMY LOSSES ESTIMATED AT FIFTY PER CENT.

The battle is retaining the general character of a huge mass attack on a wide front. It is an attempt to widen the area of advance that the enemy continues his desperate efforts in the North. His losses are not diminishing. Correspondents now estimate them at fifty per cent. They mention the appearance of a Naval Division, which the Germans have hitherto only employed in extreme necessity.

BRITISH SCORE A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 30th.
2.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, reporting last evening, says:—On the whole British front from Albert on the Ancre to the Somme at Sailly-le-Sec, thence southward to where we join the French above Montdidier, our line has held magnificently throughout the day. At one point only, where the Germans got across the river in force about Croisy, so taking the troops in Proyart, Mericourt and neighbourhood in the rear, we have fallen back, but that retirement was a gallant, conspicuously well-conducted operation. Our men were taken in the rear before they knew it, and in the threatened area there were guns to be withdrawn. Both infantry and guns faced round, and for a time the field-guns were firing with open sights while they succeeded in driving back the enemy, but outnumberring themselves, to the river bank, till all our guns were withdrawn. Then this section of the line swung back to new positions by Hamel and Lamotte. This occurred last evening. There has been sharp fighting in the Lamotte area since.

It is proceeding this afternoon west of Guillaucourt, where the Germans are reported in great strength. As evidence of the spirit of the British troops, some, very tired after the terrific fighting of three days, were ordered to make a new attack, which was a serious job for fresh troops twice their number. They attacked singing "Tipperary" and scored a splendid success.

COUNTRYSIDE FULL OF BODIES.

LONDON, March 30th.
6.25 a.m.

Mr. Percival Phillips telegraphs:—It is now typical March weather, much rain and muddy roads. The British are well sheltered while the enemy is lodged in a houseless region whence he is most anxious to emerge.

Prisoners state that the countryside is full of bodies and the air horrible with the odour of death. The wells cannot be used. Ruined villages are impossible as bullets, because they are strewn with German dead. There are great piles of bodies along the roads between them. The enemy only recently found time to burn or bury his dead. The spectacle of the battle-field carpeted with the bodies of their comrades affected the fresh troops, who thus discovered that the British were not too weak to fight. Prisoners say the stories of British endurance and skill in fighting delaying actions are widely circulated in the German armies. Among the British feats of endurance is that of a detachment which marched eighteen hours and fought all night long and half the next day, repelled three attacks, twice recaptured a village and dug trenches.

GERMANS ALLAY ANXIETY IN FATHERLAND.

It is significant that a German communiqué last evening contained an apologetic statement regarding the German losses evidently intended to allay anxiety. The German newspapers are giving prominence to British valour and warn their readers not to expect swift successes. They declare that hard protracted fighting is necessary to overcome the very strong and most determined enemy. General von Ludendorff is quoted as warning correspondents that railways are torn up and horses exhausted, but assuring them that every effort will be made to maintain the impetus of the attack.

Meanwhile, opinion in Great Britain is hardening in favour of the most drastic steps to reinforce the armies, as though it is expected that America will now accelerate the despatch of troops. It is recognised that the main duty of filling the gaps devolves on Great Britain.

GERMANS ADMIT HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, March 29th.
8.20 p.m.

A German wireless official message says:—The English again brought up fresh divisions from other fronts. We drove back the enemy north-west of Bapaume from the old crater positions in the direction of Bucquoy and Hebuterne.

The enemy fought fruitlessly with special stubbornness for the reconquest of Albert.

Strong attacks accompanied by tanks sanguinarily broke down on the slopes west of Albert.

Our divisions broke through many points south of the Somme, driving back the Anglo-French into regions untouched by the war since 1914.

The Crown Prince's victorious troops in an uninterrupted attack, penetrated sixty kilometres from St. Quentin across the Somme. They pushed forward yesterday, reaching Pierrepont, and captured Montdidier.

Our losses, while generally within the normal limit, were heavier at some vital points.

It is estimated that 60 or 70 per cent. are slightly wounded.

The artillery battles have increased in violence in Lorraine.

GERMAN TRIBUTES TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

AMSTERDAM, March 29th.

The Norddeutsche Zeitung, in praising the valour of the British troops, says:—"They have truly not made the German victory easy. Their batteries have fired until the gunners have been shot down, while the infantry have stood their ground firmly and fought hand-to-hand for every redoubt and trench. They have defended most stubbornly and no opportunity to counter-attack has been missed. Even the cavalry has resolutely charged German storming battalions."

The journal continues to explain why the advance is so slow, and says that the German tactics consist of pushing on in a series of wedges, like chessmen. It is confident that this method will be successful.

FRANCE CONFIDENT.

PARIS, March 29th.

M. Clemenceau has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George as follows:—"France has never more admired British valour and never had greater confidence in the British leaders. We are quiet and strong, and certain of the future."

FRENCH FRONT.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF FRENCH AIRMEN'S ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 29th.
1.10 p.m.

A French official message says:—Between the 22nd and the 28th instant our airmen, flying as low as twenty-two yards from the ground, dropped over 50,000 kilograms of bombs on convoys, marching columns and massed enemy troops, and also fired thousands of rounds. The enemy suffered terribly.

Sixty battle-planes and twenty bombing planes on the 27th instant inflicted terrible losses on enemy masses of infantry, blow up munition dumps and caused great fires. Bombing planes co-operated in attacking railway stations at Metzabons and Thionville. Several most violent explosions were caused at Metzabons.

A French air squadron on the night of 23rd instant dropped three and a half tons of bombs on the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik at Ludwigshafen and the principal poison-gas factory in Germany. Forty-two enemy aeroplanes have been brought down.

FRENCH RECOVER POSITIONS.

PARIS, March 29th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy is continuing to push with powerful forces in the region of Montdidier. He attempted this morning to extend his gains west and south of Montdidier, but with magnificent dash our troops counter-attacked with the bayonet and ejected the enemy from Courtemarch, Mesnil St. George's and Assainvillers, which we carried and solidly held. This advance exceeds two kilometres deep on a front of twelve kilometres. In front of Lassigny, Noyon and south of the Oise, bitter fighting gave the enemy no advantage. Our troops are holding vigorously.

FRENCH CARRY MONCHAL.

LONDON, March 29th.
1.40 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—The battle continued with violence last evening and part of the night in the region of Montdidier.

Despite his repeated counter-attacks, the enemy was unable to drive us out of the villages we captured yesterday.

Our troops are continuing their successes. They carried Monchal by storm. Violent engagements occurred on the front at Plessis-de-Boisjard, all the enemy attacks against which failed before our indomitable resistance.

Prisoners state that the number of bodies found in this part of the battlefield and also in the region of Montdidier confirm that the enemy's losses were extremely heavy, while he has achieved no result.

North of Montdidier, French and British troops are victoriously holding the enemy on the line of the River Aye in front of Laneville, Sire, Benard, Mezieres, Marcellave and Hamel.

Our long-range guns caught and dispersed enemy infantry columns and convoys on the Looz and Le Fore road.

There is moderate artillery firing on the remainder of the front.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, March 30th.

A communiqué states:—The battle on the Oise appreciably slackened during the day.

The German activity was confined to local attacks at some points of our front which are daily being consolidated by the ceaseless arrival of reinforcements. All these attacks were repulsed.

Raid on our positions in the region of Badonvillers, Parroy Forest and south of Bapaume completely failed.

Our casualties were very slight.

ENEMY ADVANCE APPEARS TO HAVE STOPPED.

PARIS, March 29th.

On the French side the enemy advance appears to have been stopped. The road to Paris through the Oise Valley is barred.

It is thought that the Germans cannot long bear the present rate of sacrifices, and if there is a desire to continue the effort they will find themselves with very diminished reserves in the presence of absolutely intact French armies.

The Germans had the initiative in the first great battle, and the Allies will have it in the second, with all the advantages of the choice of moment and the place at which to strike.

MONTDIDIER MAY BE RETRIEVED.

LONDON, March 29th.

The significant French withdrawal in the region of Montdidier, constituting a retirement of eight miles, is unpleasant news, as the Montdidier railway junction is of undoubted importance. On the other hand, the French success between Hainvillers and Pont-le-Veque is a hopeful sign that the enemy advance around Montdidier may be retrieved.

ENEMY PICKING OUT THE WEAK SPOTS.

LONDON, March 29th.
10.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—The situation is now clearer than since the beginning of the offensive. The enemy, arrested in mid-course, has abandoned marching straight upon his objectives and breaking down resistance by overwhelming numbers. He is now striking at estimated weak spots in order to drive us back as far as possible before he himself is brought to a standstill. Thus the enemy drive down the Oise valley is finally arrested and his attempts to cross the Oise further north have failed. The bridges are now destroyed.

The village of Pont-le-Veque, below Noyon, has been recaptured and the enemy driven from the heights above Suzy, north-west of Noyon.

The enemy capture of Montdidier was just too late for him to profit thereby, as the French forces are able to engage the Germans westwards and bring the advance to a standstill nullifying his efforts to find the junction of the British and French armies. The hinge between the British and French armies will never be broken, as the junction is now covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

THE GERMAN STRENGTH.

Eighty-seven enemy divisions have been identified on a 50 miles battle-front, comprising not only the pick but practically all the sound German troops. The French have already engaged three Guard divisions, the famous Brandenburgers, and some of the best Bavarian divisions. Before the offensive the Germans had 109 divisions in the line on the Franco-British front and 76 divisions in reserve. The enemy has therefore already engaged more than the whole of the reserves in France in the present battle and has also denuded certain sectors of the best troops. To replace wastage the enemy possesses about 20 divisions. Conceivably 40 are of inferior material, useful for filling gaps but not for winning battles.

A COSTLY ENEMY CROSSING.

Describing the fiercest fighting at the Anglo-French junction, the correspondent says:—French troops were brought up on March 22nd by motor-lorries and thrown in without artillery support. Successive enemy thrusts necessitated French reinforcements, and troops were thrown northwards on March 23rd in order to maintain the liaison with the British right. French cavalry were thrown in on March 25th in order to maintain the liaison, and there were moments when the French were hard put to it to foil the thrusts.

A French officer, paying tribute to the British, described how the Germans crossed the canal at Jussy, at the seventeenth attempt. The canal was then choked with German dead.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

AN ENTIRE TURKISH FORCE CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.

LONDON, March 29th.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—We carried out on March 26th a highly successful operation on the Euphrates to the north-west of Hit, leading to the capture or destruction of virtually the entire Turkish force in that area.

In the early morning we attacked positions about Kasadagh Dadieh, 22 miles to the north-west of Hit, our cavalry, making a wide movement around the Turkish right, establishing itself astride the Aleppo road in the enemy's rear.

By night-fall the main positions were carried in an assault and the enemy's main body, attempting to break to the north-west, were intercepted by the cavalry and repulsed with heavy losses.

So far it is reported that 3,000 prisoners have been taken, including the Divisional Commander, 200 other Turkish officers, a German officer, a few German non-commissioned officers, ten guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine-guns and 60 animals. The remaining fugitives were pursued beyond Hadith, 45 miles north-west of Hit.

Our casualties were very slight.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

V.O. TO BRITISH AVIATOR.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Press Bureau announces that Captain James McCudden, of the Flying Corps, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance and keenness and very high devotion to duty on various occasions in December, January and February.

He was previously awarded the Distinguished Service Order with bar, the Military Cross and Military Medal.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERALISSIMO OF ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Morning Post states that, with the concurrence of Sir Douglas Haig, the British and French Governments have decided to appoint General Foch Generalissimo of the Anglo-French armies on the Western Front during the present operations, in order to obviate difficulties due to the mixing up of British and French troops.

One British army for some days past has been commanded by a French General.

MAN-POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Daily Express says that a powerful section of the Government urges the introduction of a new Man-Power Bill when Parliament re-assembles, including the raising of the age-limit to between forty-five and fifty, with application to Ireland and the mobilisation of the Volunteers.

FRANCE CALLING UP 1919 CLASS.

PARIS, March 30th.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have adopted the Bill calling up the 1919 class.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

GOVERNMENT STRAINING EVERY RESOURCE.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.

As regards Mr. Lloyd George's message, which is stimulating America to renewed effort, it is stated that the Government is straining every resource and confidently hopes to place over a million troops on the Western Front during the present year.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHVIKS DENY LOSS OF ODESSA.

AMSTERDAM, March 29th.

A Vienna message denies that the Bolsheviks have re-captured Odessa.

LENIN ILL.

PETERSBURG, March 30th.

M. Lenin is ill with pneumonia. GENERAL ALEXIEFF ARRESTED. It is reported that the Soviet of Cosack arrested General Alexieff in the Don region.

FINNISH RED GUARDS DEFEATED.

The Finnish Red Guards were defeated at Tammerfors, losing in the retreat 10,000 prisoners and 21 guns.

THE WAR.

FRIDAY'S CABLES.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

CONFIRMATION FROM AMSTERDAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 28th.

The following message from Amsterdam confirms, from enemy sources, the British accounts of the huge German casualties.

"Travellers from all parts of Germany relate that thousands and thousands of badly wounded are arriving daily, totally disabling all experiences. The casualties are being packed in every town and village with any accommodation. The recent closure of the frontier is believed to be due to the transportation of masses of wounded."

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, March 28th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The battle was renewed this morning northward and southward of the Somme.

There was intense fighting during the day from southward of Rosières to northward of Ablainville. Last night's unsuccessful attempt to drive in our line southward of the Somme was followed this morning by a series of heavy attacks in the neighbourhood of Rosières and northward. All the enemy's assaults on Rosières were heavily beaten off. Our line was maintained farther north in the earlier part of the day, despite great pressure by large forces. Fresh attacks, developing later, bent back our line a short distance. The latest reports show that counter-attacks have completely restored the situation.

Pierce fighting resulted from a number of determined attacks between the Somme and the Ancre, and northward and southward of Albert.

[The concluding part of this message arrived first and appears in our issue of Friday.]

ACTIVITY OF OUR AIRMEN.

LONDON, March 28th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were great concentrations of our aeroplanes to-day over threatened points, and masses of our machines bombed and machine-gunned infantry and cavalry. Thirty tons of bombs and thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired. Twenty German machines were shot down in air fighting, and two by anti-aircraft guns. Twelve of our machines are missing.

Our nightfliers continuously attacked enemy troops at Bapaume, Cambrai and Peronne, 250,000 rounds being fired. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped on important centres on the battle-fronts; also four tons on Valenciennes Railway Station, through which troop-trains were passing to the front.

SEVERE FIGHTING ASTRIDE THE SOMME.

LONDON, March 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was severe fighting yesterday evening and night astride the Somme and northwards from Albert to Poyelles. We repulsed repeated attacks along the Somme Valley and in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel, Puisieux and Moyenneville, capturing a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

Fighting continues fiercely on both banks of the Somme.

The enemy heavily bombarded our defences eastward of Arras this morning, and the attack is developing in this sector.

GERMANS OCCUPY ALBERT.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Germans occupy Albert.

FRENCH DRIVE BACK THE ENEMY.

The Press Bureau announces:—The enemy during the night crossed the Somme southward near Chipilly. Consequently, our left flank southward of the Somme was compelled to fall back towards Hamel, whither our line runs through La Motte-en-Santerre. Caixville—Warvillers. Southward of this point the French were pressed back last night along the Roye-Breteil road.

The Germans have entered Montdidier. Our line runs from Warvillers through Avillers-Davencourt—Gratibus-Memil St. George's to Hainvillers.

The French this morning counter-attacked in force with great dash and drove back the enemy between Hainvillers and Pont-le-Véque, southward of Noyon, on a front of ten kilometres to a depth of three.

ENEMY NIGHT-ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, March 28th.

The French pressure in this area continues. Our line northward of the Somme is substantially unchanged.

We repulsed several night-attacks in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel, Rosignol Wood and north-westward of Puisieux.

The enemy, this morning, opened a heavy bombardment northward and southward of the Scarpe, followed by an attack opposite Arras with a minimum of seven divisions and penetrated our forward zone, resulting in a fierce engagement.

Our line now runs Arleux-Fampoux-Neuville-Vitasse-Boisieux, and from thence it is unchanged. Fighting has been severe, and it is reported the enemy lost very heavily.

WE MAY CLAIM SEVERAL DISTINCT LOCAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing on the 28th inst., states:—During the past 24 hours the Germans have made only a comparatively trifling gain as a result of numerous massed attacks practically all along our front, whilst we may claim several distinct local successes either in completely repulsing the enemy's blows or wresting back their gains by counter-attack.

WHEN THE CRITICAL TEST WILL COME.

LONDON, March 28th.

The assurances from Paris of the imminent intervention of the reserve is most welcome, for experts emphasize that the fate of the battle largely depends upon their concentration. The critical test will come when either side attacks or counter-attacks from the present positions. In such an encounter the Allies will have the advantage of fresh troops.

THE ENEMY PAUSING ON THE NORTHERN FRONT.

The enemy has, apparently, paused on the northern front in order to reorganise his line and bring up artillery, while cautiously advancing in the old Somme battlefields. Here his tired masses are shelterless in the moonlit wilderness and are pounded throughout the night by British big guns and bombed by aeroplanes.

The enemy main attack is now, apparently, pressing south of the Somme.

PRINCIPAL ATTACK EXPECTED ON BRITISH RIGHT FLANK.

Mr. Percival Phillips says the enemy has brought ten divisions from Flanders, four from Lorraine, and one from Lens, as if he intends making his principal attack on the British right flank instead of extending his activity north of the Scarpe. He is thus concentrating his strength in the area covered by the Crown Prince's army.

EQUILIBRIUM IN FIGHTING EXPECTED IN TWO DAYS.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Times anticipates that an equilibrium in the fighting will be established within the next two days. The most encouraging change is that in the centre, where the enemy is only 12 miles from Amiens, the British troops yesterday were winning back and holding the ground, with reinforcements rapidly coming up. The messages from France are cheerful, while the note of elation has vanished from the enemy bulletins. Both Allied flanks are now standing fast.

GERMAN TRIBUTES TO BRITISH VALOUR.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

The German War Correspondents continue to pay tribute to British valour.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, telegraphing on the 28th inst., says:—"They do not give up a foot of ground without fighting, save where they are threatened with being cut off. Also, it must be admitted that the British and French, when counter-attacking, fight with extraordinary bravery."

ENEMY'S PRODIGAL USE OF INFANTRY.

LONDON, March 28th.

Although the German High Command continues to use up his infantry with ruthless prodigality, I believe that the general pressure is momentarily less determined. This may partly be attributable to the enemy waiting to bring up heavy artillery preparatory to another great effort, and partly to exhaustion. Needless to say, we are taking every advantage of the relative lull.

An intelligent prisoner of a Guards Division states that the German offensive will continue to be pushed until it is stopped by our resistance. Whilst this may sound a platitude, it does suggest the expectation of being stopped.

Various enemy and neutral War Correspondents are dwelling upon the wonderful feats of the *Sturmabteilung*, or storming corps, and *Sturmwagen*, or tanks, but I can learn nothing of their appearance anywhere on our front.

HINDENBURG'S GREAT GAMBLE.

LONDON, March 28th.

Most, if not all, of the hundred British tanks the enemy claims to have captured were systematically rendered worthless before being abandoned. Meanwhile, the enemy continues to bring in troops from far and near to replenish his reserves, and along wide stretches the German front is held by a mere screen of troops. Hindenburg is making his great gamble upon the present battle-front, but the term should not be used disparagingly, since all battles are gambles, and all great leaders have been daring military gamblers.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

The latest news is that there was heavy fighting during the night near Rosignol Wood, and that at one period the Germans made some advance, but were driven back with bombs and bayonets. There was fierce fighting also, near Beaumont Hamel, and in the neighbourhood of Sailly Lorette.

There is some obscurity regarding what is happening in the great storm centres further south, but, as it is reported the situation is well in hand, there is no cause for anxiety.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 28th.

A wireless German official report states: In our attack between the Somme and the Ancre we captured villages, which were toughly defended.

BULGARIAN TROOPS TO AID THE GERMANS.

The Berlin newspapers foreshadow the early participation of Bulgarian troops in the Western Front offensive.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY THROWING IN FRESH TROOPS.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French communiqué states:—The Germans are throwing into the battle new, fresh troops. There were attacks to-day with renewed violence east of Montdidier. Our troops several times, with admirable tenacity, arrested the enemy's onslaughts, but he succeeded in progressing owing to his marked numerical superiority.

Equally powerful attacks in the regions of Lassigny and Noyon were completely repulsed, and broke before the heroic resistance of our regiments.

ENEMY CRUELLY TRIED.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French communiqué says:—The battle continued with sustained violence last evening and during the night. The enemy was blocked by our valiant troops and cruelly tried before the front. Lassigny-Noyon and on the left bank of the Oise. He directed all his efforts to our left flank, and threw forward important forces in the region of Montdidier, where, unprecedently, desperate fighting occurred, inflicting heavy losses on their assailants. They were never even momentarily weakened and have fallen back in an orderly manner to the heights immediately west of Montdidier.

KAISER CONGRATULATES KRUPPS.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to Krupp his congratulations on the new gun which is bombarding Paris.

GERMAN WASTAGE CANNOT BE MAINTAINED.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 28th inst., says:—The men are convinced that the Germans will infallibly be beaten if everyone gives of his best.

The French are solidly established along the south of the Oise and their guns command every bridge. The Correspondent declares that the rate of the German wastage cannot be maintained for many days. The French have repeatedly fallen back to their last position, because they had used up their ammunition firing into the dense masses. He instances how the Cuirauciers on the 24th inst. because their machine-guns were red-hot and the carriers were unable to keep pace with the requirements. One gunner said: he could have used 50,000 rounds advantageously.

NO SIGN OF WEAKENING.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on the evening of the 27th inst., says:—The tremendous impetus of the thrust towards Amiens shows no signs of weakening, but the wastage in seven days of such fighting is beginning to tell. This is especially true of the push down the Oise Valley, which, for the past three days, has been held within gunshot of Noyon, despite repeated efforts to break the bar which the French army has thrown across the Valley.

Around Lassigny, the scene of the bloodiest fighting in 1914, another fierce battle raged to-day, ending in the repulse of the enemy.

There was a further withdrawal in the region of Montdidier before heavy pressure, but although unpalatable, it does not prejudice the issue. A mere fraction of the French army so far has been engaged. On the other hand, the Germans have hung in an important part of their available reserves a point of exhaustion another might begin in which the initiative will be with us. In that battle the French reserves should prove a decisive factor.

THE GERMAN METHOD OF ATTACK.

The German success has hitherto been gained by methods which, however effective, cannot be long sustained by any army. The attacking troops, which were brought up during a short heavy bombardment, in which gas shells were profusely used, are exhausted to a great depth before the front of attack. The first assaulting division reaches its objective line regardless of losses, and is subsequently dealt with.

As soon as the first assaulters are installed in the new line they open a tremendously intense rifle, machine-gun and automatic rifle fire at long range on the second line of objectives. Under cover of this barrage of bullets, which is stiffened by numerous 37-millimetre portable guns, and which is intended to cause havoc among their opponents' reserves, two thousand yards away, the second division, passing through the first, takes up a line in advance thereof and opens a similar small-arm bombardment on the opponents' troops still further back.

The third division follows and repeats the process. Another and another follow until the final objective is gained or the attack is repulsed.

The essential feature of these new methods is the immense losses entailed upon attackers, losses which perhaps none but a Government not bound by public opinion could afford to demand of its armies.

A NEW TYPE OF GUN.

The Germans in these attacks are using a new type of low-built 77-millimetre field-gun, which is moved as easily as a mountain-gun and accompanies the infantry advance.

AVIATORS' REMARKABLE PART IN THE BATTLE.

PARIS, March 28th.

Our aviators are taking a remarkable part in the battle. Squadrons and groups of squadrons drove off enemy machines and attacked marching infantry, artillery, munition depots, and railways. They have dropped daily 15 tons of bombs and poured thousands of machine-gun rounds on enemy infantry, almost brushing the ground in their attacks. Fires were caused in munition parks and important railways. Observation balloons and numerous aeroplanes were destroyed.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE WITHIN A MILE OF AMMAN.

A Palestine official report states:—Our forces eastward of the Jordan were converging yesterday forenoon on Amman. Our mounted troops are within a mile of the town.

We captured 200 prisoners. Our aeroplanes heavily bombed the traffic on the Hedjaz railway.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL TO AMERICA.

"IN WAR, TIME IS VITAL."

LONDON, March 28th.

A message from New York says:—At a dinner of the Lotus Club, Lord Reading read the following message from Mr. Lloyd George to America, dated March 27th:—

"We are at a crisis in the war. We are attacked by an immense superiority of German troops and our Army has been forced to retire. The retirement has been carried out methodically, before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses."

"The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of the troops has momentarily checked the ceaseless crush of the enemy, and the French have joined in the struggle, but this battle is the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world and is only just beginning. Throughout it, the British and French forces are buoyed up with the knowledge that the great Republic in the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and ships to Europe."

"In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time."

THE LICHNOWSKY REVELATIONS.

"BERLIN INSISTED UPON WAR."

LONDON, March 28th.

Further excerpts from Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum afford additional remarkable confirmation of the fact that Germany desired war. Prince Lichnowsky describes "decisive conversations" at Potsdam on July 6th, 1914, in which all agreed that there would be no harm if war with Russia resulted. He was instructed to induce Austria to give Serbia her death-blow. Prince Lichnowsky emphasised that it would be easy to find an acceptable solution in a couple of sittings, but he was told by Berlin to work for the localisation of the war. When Germany refused the final British proposal and Sir Edward Grey invited a counter-proposal "Berlin insisted upon war. I could get no other answer from Berlin."

The Memorandum describes Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey as pacifists. When Mr. Asquith, on August 2nd, saw that Germany intended war he went to see Prince Lichnowsky. "Although quite calm, tears ran down the Premier's face."

HOW PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM LEAKED OUT.

LONDON, March 28th.

The German papers show that the leakage of the Lichnowsky Memorandum was due to an officer employed in the political department of the General Staff.

THE EXPLOSION IN JERSEY CITY.

LONDON, March 28th.

A message from New York says:—Jacob Altman, who admitted that his father was a German, has been arrested on a charge of arson. He confessed that he started the fire which caused the explosion at Jersey City, but claimed that it was accidental. He was regularly employed in the building and dropped a cigarette.

ALLIED EMBASSIES RETURN TO RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, March 28th.

The Allied Embassies have returned to Russia from Finland. They have issued a statement affirming this is necessary for the Allies in defending their interests, which are seriously compromised by the separate peace, and they announced that they are taking up residence at Vologda, because there is no Central Authority at Petrograd, and for other reasons.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

SOVIETS FIGHTING AUSTRO-GERMANS AROUND SEVASTOPOL.

LONDON, March 28th.

A message from Petrograd says that desperate fighting is going on around Sevastopol between the Soviet troops and Austro-German detachments. The latest advices state that the Austro-Germans are 50 versts from Ekaterinoslav.

UKRAINIANS RESIST EXPORT OF GRAIN.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* states that the state of anarchy in Ukraine has reached its highest point. The peasants in some districts are resisting the export of corn to Austria with hand-grenades and machine-guns.

UNITY OF FRENCH NATION.

PARIS, March 28th.

M. Clemenceau, addressing the Army Committee in the Chamber, said that the military situation was crystallising. The enemy effort had slackened during the past few hours, and the moment was near when the British and French reserves would come into action. The battle would assume a new aspect, and there was every reason to hope the enemy would not retain the gains he had secured at such sanguinary cost.

M. Clemenceau emphasised the admirable dash of the troops, the unity of the nation, and the importance of reserves and material. He announced that the Government proposed to embody the 1919 Class during the second fortnight of April. The authors of amendments to this proposal afterwards withdrew their amendments in view of the circumstances.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 28th.

The French arrivals during the week were 925, and the sailings 961. Of the sinkings one vessel was over and five under 1,600 tons. Two were unsuccessfully attacked.

LONG-RANGE GUN BOMBS DUNKIRK.

PARIS, March 28th.

Twenty-six 380-millimetre shells from a German long-range gun fell in Dunkirk during the week-end. So far there have been five casualties and slight damage.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

REPATRIATION OF DUTCH CREWS.

NEW YORK, March 28th.

The *Meine Amsterdam*, the largest Dutch liner, has sailed for Holland with the Dutch Shipping Commission comprising a hundred members, and the crews of the Dutch ships taken over by the United States.

LOYAL LABOUR'S RESPONSE.

LONDON, March 28th.

The papers continue to urge the Government not to hesitate to take the strongest measures to reinforce the armies in France. Some demand the convocation of Parliament in order to sanction a review of the whole man-power position. It is pointed out that the whole nation, the spirit of 1914 has been revived. Thousands of munition workers have volunteered to work during the holidays and industrial disputes have settled themselves automatically. Thus the plans for a national strike of engineers for the sixth of April was abandoned yesterday, when the committee appointed at the unofficial conference held in Manchester called off the strike. Furthermore, the committee appealed to all engineers to do their utmost to replace the losses incurred through the enemy offensive.

The Minister of Munitions acknowledges the general response of the munition-workers to his appeal to forego the Easter holidays.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

From	To
Adnanas	Tomidake
Hindokan Shiji	Yokohama
Mr. Lawday, 2nd Floor, No. 2, Corn Street	Kobe
Klok, 2nd Floor, No. 2, Corn Street	Shanghai
Shmuser	Amoy
Uogkonphong Tallyman str.	Amoy
Van Waerwijk	Amoy
Chong Hing, Nampaghoong	Shanghai
Kamenatsu Nishimura, c/o Rhinod Hotel	Shanghai
Blanc, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Tengching c/o Chingabing	Shanghai
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Jessala, Hongkong Hotel	Kobe

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Board the World's Ties and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GONBARD & D'JOLAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FAIR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"KAGA MARU" ... 12,600 tons	SAT. 13th April 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AKI MARU" ... 12,500 tons	SAT. 20th April 11 A.M.
	"TANGO MARU" ... 12,500 tons	SAT. 18th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings From Hongkong.

"KATORI MARU" ... SAT. 13th April, 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOBI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES. 8th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SEIYU MARU	23,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI. 10th May
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	SAT. 8th June

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BAIOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,000 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2176 and 2175.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

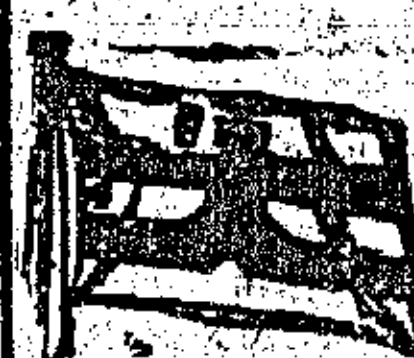
Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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P. THOMAS, Agent,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at Noon.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Mesuar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 1st Apr., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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